AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace paragraph [003] with the following amended paragraph:

[003] With specific regard to the Internet, many applications expose multiple Web services that share a subset of schema types as defined in the services' Web Service Description Language (WSDL) contract. A consumer of such services will want to share the equivalent types between Web service proxies generated from the WSDL. To solve this problem one must solve the problem of determining equivalence of types, as defined in the consumed Web services' contract. This, however, is easier said ~~then~~ than done because XML grammar for defining schema types includes the ability to define defaults at various scopes, certain insensitivities to order, and permissible annotations. These variations can thereby cause two different schema type definitions to yield equivalent schema types. In addition, XML schema documents are typically serialized to XML 1.0 which introduces yet another set of variations due to the XML 1.0 serialization rules.

Please replace paragraph [010] with the following amended paragraph:

[010] These problems can become even more pronounced when considering that the schemas can change over time as customers customize their programs with new type definitions to accommodate new functionality and when applications are configured to consume or utilize additional schemas. Furthermore, when considering that the W3C permits the creation of custom schema types, it is also apparent that ~~this~~ there is room for a large quantity of equivalent schema types to be created. In particular, although there are certain defaults for creating custom types, there is also a lot of flexibility for creating and defining equivalent types differently.

Please replace paragraph [012] with the following amended paragraph:

[012] Accordingly, it is currently necessary for a customer having problems resulting from the creation of multiple classes for equivalent schema types to edit the code created from the XML schema(s) so that only one type of definition exists and to delete the redundant secondary class(es). This, however, is cumbersome and is analogous to putting out a fire only after you have been burned.